English since then. The pupils have not got even a working knowledge of English nor have they any proficiency in Malayalam. Even in the teaching of English Texts, a good deal of Malayalam has to be used to make the pupils grasp the idea. Questions set in English are not understood by the pupils. They are for having the question papers set in Malayalam.

Most of the pupils who go up for the University course are unable to follow class lectures in English and they fail at the end of the year in English.

It is practically difficult to keep the standard of English up to the mark expected by the University along with vernacularisation.

Teachers who can teach non-language subjects efficiently in Malayalam are very few. Some do it under compulsion in a way which is far from satisfactory.

(c) 1. High School, Ernakulam,

Vernacularisation just attempted this year in Form IV with regard to History and Geography.

2. High School, Trichur—History and Geography are taught in vernacular with English text-books and the pupils are allowed the choice to answer question papers in English or Malayalam.

Leprosy—Survey.

10. Mr. K. T. Mathew—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they have considered the matter of having a survey of the State to be made by the Specialists working under the auspices of the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association similar to that done in Travancore; and if so,

(b) what is the decision arrived at;

(c) what will be the expense or approximate expense for such a survey of the State;

(d) if the answer to sub-division (a) is in the negative, whether the matter will be considered early; and if not,

(e) what is the reason for not doing so?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—(a) The matter is under Government consideration.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer to (a);

11. Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(a) whether they have read the suggestion made under Section 1 on page 32 in the Report in connection with the working of the Leper Asylum (Adoor) 1931—33 regarding the appointment of a Doctor and one or two assistants, working in conjunction with the Asylum, visiting all the villages, periodically

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checking reported cases, inspecting the various Leper Clinics giving advice and instruction and doing active propaganda work; and if so,

(b) whether they have considered this suggestion and approved of it; and if not,

(c) what is the reason for not approving it?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to sub-division (b).

Leper Clinics.

12. Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Leper Clinics are there in the State;

(b) where are they located;

(c) how many patients attended each of these clinics annually in the last three years for treatment?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—(a) Eight.

(b)
1. Trichur
2. Chalakkudi
3. Kunnamkulam
4. Irinjalakkuda
5. Cranganur
6. Pazhanji
7. Narakkal
8. Trippunittura

(c)

	1106	1107	1108
Trichur	5	6	15
Chalakkudi	No leper patients treated but were directed to the Leper Asylum, Adoor		
Kunnamkulam	Nil	171	223
Irinjalakkuda	Nil	6	22
Cranganur	26	35	15
Pazhanji	Nil	41	56
Narakkal	13	16	59
Trippunittura	Nil	52	82

Lepers—Kunnamkulam.

13. Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many lepers there are in Kunnamkulam village;

(b) whether the number of lepers in Kunnamkulam is increasing;

(c) whether a survey of Kunnamkulam village has been made to ascertain the correct number of lepers in the village; and if not;

(d) whether such a survey will be made;

(e) what will be the expense for the survey referred to?

Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao.—(a) Exact number not known.

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